

the sword used by St. Peter, and the right ear of the servant which he cut off.

There is a fine altar-tomb in the cathedral close, one half of which had long lain buried under the pavement, until I restored it a few days since. It commemorates a mayor of Waterford, of the name of Rice, who flourished in the fifteenth century, and is said to represent his corpse, as it was found twelve months after interment. Worms, toads, and reptiles are represented crawling out of the body, and about the head and stomach. Around the sides are finely executed bas-reliefs, representing the twelve apostles (six at each side), and, at the head, three bishops, one in the centre sitting in his chair, and holding a crucifix between his knees—at foot are the Virgin and Child, St. Catherine with her wheel, and a third saint. The following inscription in Gothic characters runs round the recumbent figure :—

*Hic jacet Jacobus Rice, quondam civis istius civitatis; et mandato istius sepelitur Katerina Broun, uxor ejus. Quisquis eris, qui transieris, sta, perlege, plora; sum quod eris, fuique quod es; pro me precor ora. Est nostrae sortis transire per ostia mortis, Postri Christe, te petimus miserere, quaesumus, qui venisti redimere perditos, noli damnare redemptos.*

No date appears on the tomb. James Rice was eight times mayor of Waterford—viz. in 1469, 1471, 1472, 1477, 1483, 1484, 1487, and 1488.

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES OF JAMES EARL OF OSSORY.

BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES.

[*Read at the Meeting of January 8th.*]

The household expenses of the duke of Northumberland have long formed a standard book of reference to the historian and antiquary, no other class of original documents serving so substantially to clothe the dry bones of history with flesh and blood. In the Household Book, as we pass from *item* to *item*, we see the *man*, in the varied relations of life, rise up vividly before our mind's eye, whilst the page of history but too often exhibits the unsubstantial shadow of a name. Justly famed, however, as is the Northumberland Household Book, I doubt if an equally interesting and valuable compilation might not be made from the vast mass of household accounts preserved in the Evidence Chamber of the Castle of Kilkenny. Besides many books, regularly kept and audited, four large shelves are filled with the original bills and accounts of the first duke of Ormonde, together with a large mass of similar

documents relative to the second duke. The domestic establishments, the style of living—even to the very removes of the dinner or supper—the furniture, books, and pictures, the building and farming expenses, the cost of travelling from place to place—all are set forth with the utmost particularity, and the receipts and vouchers are still preserved, even down to the “herbman’s” and “poulterer’s” acknowledgements of sums paid them. By permission of the marquis of Ormonde I am enabled to submit to the members a sample of those valuable documents; and I hope to be able, on future occasions, to add other extracts bearing on the same subject.

The historian, Carte, has left us an admirable memoir of the first duke of Ormond, but with the exception of a meagre and anonymous “Life,” published in 1747, and one or two pamphlets which appeared shortly after his withdrawal to France, little is known of his almost equally celebrated but less fortunate grandson, the second duke of Ormonde—a nobleman munificent and princely, adored by the people of England, but vain and easily led by the designing persons who surrounded him.

On the death of his father, the gallant Thomas earl of Ossory, James lord Thurles, succeeded as presumptive heir to the dukedom. He married, first, Anne, eldest daughter of Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester; and, on that lady’s death, he espoused, secondly, on the 3rd of August, 1685, Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Henry, first duke of Beaufort.

The household expenses of this period of the earl of Ossory’s life are preserved in a large vellum-covered book entitled, “The account of what money hath been received and paid by Phineas Pett, Servant to the Right Honble. James Earle of Ossory. Beginning the 25th of June, 1685, and ending the 9th of February, 1687–8.” The income for this entire period was £8083. 9s.; of which the earl’s salary of £139. 6s. per quarter, as gentleman of his majesty’s bedchamber; a quarterly allowance of £500 from the duke, his grandfather; his pay as colonel and captain of horse, amounting to £200 per quarter; and also as colonel and captain of the foot guards, being about £22. 17s. 8d. per month, formed a portion. The expenditure for the same period amounted to £8155. 9s. 5d., being an excess of £72. 0s. 5d. over the receipts. The *items* of expenditure are entered separately under the several months, and each month’s account is signed in autograph, “Ossory,” and “M. Ossory.”

Lord Ossory having served with his regiment against the ill-fated Monmouth, in the summer of 1685, under July 21st the following entries occur:—

“To Mr. Lauze, the Gentleman of the Horse, for his disbursements in my Lord’s Western Journey against y <sup>e</sup> Rebels ... ..	£29.	5.	0”
“To myself, for my disbursements in the same Journey And on November 6th—	£12.	2.	6”
“To Mr. Robert Welch, the Duke of Ormonde’s Groom, for a horse of his was killed in the West ... ..	£6.	0.	0”

It appears from various *items* in this account that the marriage of lord Ossory to his second wife, took place at Badminton, one of the seats of his father-in-law, the duke of Beaufort. There, also, the newly married couple spent the honey-moon. The marriage took place, according to Lodge's Peerage (Archdall's edition), on the 3rd of August; under that same day occurs the following entry:—

“To Mr. Browne, y<sup>e</sup> Hackney-man, for carrying my  
Lord's Calesh from London to Badminton ... £4. 1. 0”

And on September 25th were paid—

“To the Minister and clerke of the Parish at Badminton,  
where my Lord was marryed, 6 guineas at 19d. ... £6. 9. 6”

There are, besides the above, several other curious entries connected with that locality, and indicating the length of the bridal party's stay there, viz., till the following July; for example:—

“October 1st, 1685. To the poor at Badminton, whereof  
£2. 10s. was my Lady's money ... £5. 0. 0”

“October 13. To Mr. Poulce for his disbursements in  
my Lord's Journey from Badminton to London ... £3. 7. 0”

“February 17, 1685-6. To Mr. Prior, Steward to the  
Duke of Beaufort, for 4 half puncheons of Cham-  
paigne wine ... £32. 1. 6”

“March 29, 1686. To the Midwife and Nurse at the  
Marquesse of Worcester's, when my Lord was God  
Father to the child, 10 guineas at 19d. ... £10. 15. 10”

“July 7th. To the Duke of Beaufort's servants at  
Badminton ... £21. 10. 0”

“To the chairmen who carried my Lady up the Hill in  
her Journey from Badminton to London ... £4. 12. 6”

Next we have lord Ossory brought before us as a sportsman. On the 20th of September he shot over the duke of Beaufort's covers at Badminton, and gave, a large price in those days:—

“For a setting dogg ... £6. 0. 0”

“December 24. A Journey to Tilbury a-shooting ... £4. 2. 3”  
Again, February 18, 1685-6, Mr. Pett paid:—

“To Mr. Dolep, the gunsmith, for 2 guns and a flask £12. 18. 4”  
On the 1st of September following:—

“My Lord's Journey a-shooting to Earith, 3 daies ... £9. 0. 0”  
And October 13, Mr. Pett paid:—

“To Mr. Holmes, Minister of North fleet, for a setting  
dogg ... £10. 0. 0”

My Lord's pets are not forgotten either, for we find under November 7, 1685:—

“For the keeping of my Lady's Dogg, *Dorinda*, for  
two years and a-half ... £5. 0. 0”

Neither did she fail to employ herself industriously in embroidery work: for the steward of the duke her father supplied, Feb. 17, 1685-6:—

“Worsted for my Ladies Worke ... £14. 18. 2”

And no doubt it was for the countess of Ossory that Mr. Pett paid :—  
 “ For a Tea Table           ...           ...           ...   £3. 12. 0”

Then we have various miscellaneous purchases, as follows, giving a curious insight into the cost of such articles nearly two centuries ago :—

“ Oct. 18, 1685. To Mr. Hall, the coachmaker, for my  
 Ladies new mourning coach           .           ...           ...   £41. 1. 6”

“ To Mr. Young, y<sup>e</sup> Watchmaker for an Allarm Clock   £4. 0. 0”

“ Dec. 24. To Mr. Tompion, y<sup>e</sup> Watchmaker, for a  
 Watch for my Lady           ...           ...           ...   £21. 10. 0”

“ January 25, 1685–6. To Mr. Tompion, for a Watch  
 for my Lord           ...           ...           ...   £22. 3. 4”

“ February 21, 1686–7. To Mr. Kirke, the Duke of  
 Ormond’s upholsterer, for things for my Lord Thurles,  
 his cradle, &c.           ...           ...           ...   £4. 4. 6”

“ July 1. To Mr. Barnes, y<sup>e</sup> mercer for things for my  
 Lord Thurles           ...           ...           ...   £59. 0. 0”

Thomas lord Thurles, the only son of the second duke of Ormonde, to whose nursery concerns we are here introduced, was born September 28, 1686; and dying February 27, 1689, was buried in Westminster Abbey :—

“ September 27, 1686. To my Lady’s Midwife, 20  
 guineas           ...           ...           ...   £21. 0. 0”

“ February 3, 1687–8. To Mr. Gratricks, the mercer,  
 for the Damaske to hang the drawing-room [probably  
 in lord Ossory’s house in London]           ...           ...   £15. 8. 0”

The chaplain had, on the 16th of the previous February, £5 to furnish his chamber. Lord Ossory’s private expenses as lord-in-waiting at Windsor, up to the 21st of August, 1686, amounted to £29. 9s. 4d.; and at the marquis of Worcester’s, November 1st, £10. 9s. 1d.

In the winter of 1685, the family was visited by that then unmitigated scourge, the small pox, as we learn from the following entries :—

“ December 8, 1685. To the Doctors when my Lady had  
 the Small Pox, eighty Guineas at 20d.           ...   £86. 13. 4”

“ December 17. To Mr. Poulce for a peece of plate for  
 Mrs. Pomroy, the Countess of Derby’s Woman who  
 attended my Lord when he had y<sup>e</sup> Small Pox           ...   £13. 0. 0”

Neither were the servants of the family uncared for in their sickness and old age: the *item* for “the blind groom,” is particularly interesting :—

“ Nov. 10, 1685. To Mrs. Francis in Charles Street,  
 for *Cranboe*, the Black’s board, and y<sup>e</sup> charge of his  
 having y<sup>e</sup> Small Pox           ...           ...           ...   £5. 6. 0”

“ January 27, 1685–6. To Alice Nach for Lodging  
 and Dyeth for y<sup>e</sup> blind Groom, from Lady Day to  
 Christmas following           ...           ...           ...   £13. 13. 0”

“ November 15, 1687. To Mr. Rawson for the blind  
 Groom’s allowance, at 12d. *per diem* to 3d March,  
 1686–7           ...           ...           ...           ...   £21. 7. 6”

The pages of the household, who at that time in noblemens' families were always persons of good birth, next come on the stage:—

- “Nov. 4, 1686. To Mr. Peron, Perriwigmaker, for 2  
Perriwigs for y<sup>e</sup> Pages ... .. £6. 0. 0”  
“Nov. 18, 1687. To Mr. Lloyd, y<sup>e</sup> Pages Dancing  
Master in full ... .. £7. 10. 6”

The *item* which follows is a very curious one, illustrating lord Ossory's taste for the fine arts, and the price paid to the living artists for pictures which now would realise ten times the amount. Vandervelde was, it is almost needless to remark, a celebrated painter of sea pieces:—

- “August 6, 1686. To Mr. Vandervelden the painter,  
for the Picture of the first Sconervelt Engagement  
against the Dutch ... .. £30. 0. 0”  
“July 11, 1687. To Mr. Vandervelden the painter, for  
drawing the last Dutch Fight in six parts, &c. ... £41. 14. 0”  
“November 15. To Mr. Scath for Picture Frames ... £13. 0. 0”

I regret to say that Vandervelden's paintings are not now in the possession of the Ormonde family. There are, it is true, some old paintings of sea fights, but so ill executed, that they cannot have been the creation of that celebrated artist's brush.\*

The last *items* I shall extract from this interesting record are one or two entries connected with lord Ossory's regiment of horse; this regiment, to which lord Ossory had been appointed in July, 1684, having served under James II., ceased to exist on the defeat of that king's partisans in Ireland. Some idea of the magnificence of the equipments of that corps may be formed from the cost of the single *item* of trumpet-banners and colours:—

- “May 1, 1686. To Mr. Halford the Herald, for the  
Collours and Trumpett Banners for my Lord's Regi-  
ment of Horse, in parte ... .. £100. 0. 0”  
“Nov. 30. To Captain Halford the Herald, in part for  
the Collours and Trumpett Banners for my Lord's  
Regiment ... .. £100. 0. 0”  
“Jan. 28, 1686–7. To Mr. Halford the Herald, for the  
Trumpett Banners and Horse Collours for my Lord's  
Regiment, in further part ... .. £89. 3. 0”  
“July 27, 1687. To Mr. Halford the Herald, for the  
Trumpett Banners, &c, ... .. £30. 2. 0”  
Whilst my lord paid:—  
“To Captain Lavallin for a Horse ... .. £129. 0. 0”

Mr. Phineas Pett, who seems to have held the office of private secretary to the earl of Ossory, had a salary of £100 per annum.

\* By “Mr. Vandervelden,” may be designated either the father or son of that name; both the Vanderveldes were this year in England.